

The Daily Courant.

Saturday, December 17. 1720.

Paris, December 21.

THE last Advices from Cadix give an Account, that great Quantities of Corn and other Provision arrived there daily from the two Castles and other parts of the Kingdom, to be shipped for Africa; to which purpose a sufficient Number of Transports are getting ready; and likewise to take on board the rest of the Troops that are cantoned in the neighbouring Villages, which could not be sent away in the last Imbarcation, for want of more Transport-Ships. Letters from Alicant of the above Date say, several laden Barks were expected there by the 10th Instant, from Gandia, Denia, and Peniscola, with Orders to stay in that Port till further Notice came from Court. Advices of the 4th Instant from Vigo likewise give an Account of Transports that are getting ready, and of great Quantities of Provisions to be put on board for the Spanish Army in Africa.

By Letters of the 3d Instant from Madrid we have an Account of the Arrival of their Catholic Majesties and the Royal Family in that City on the 28th of the last Month: The next Day they went to Church to return Thanks for the late Success against the Moors, and the following Day their Majesties were present at a Sermon preached by Father Peter de Spinosa of the Franciscan Order. The same Day the Pope's Bull for the Croisade, or Holy War, was published in the usual Manner.

The King goes To-day to the Rehearsal of a fine Interlude which is to be performed for the first time in the great Hall of the Machines. On the 19th Instant his Majesty's Equipages set out from hence, that are to attend upon the Turkish Ambassadors, and to conduct him to this City from Maguelone near Cette in Languedoc, where he is performing Quarantain. Those Equipages consist of several Coaches and six Horses, together with twenty Led-Horses. The King has granted a Pension of 8000 Livres to the Dutchess of Brissac, Mother to the Duke of that Name. On the 17th Instant a young thieving Rogue was whipped, and branded with a Mark of the Flower-de-Lace, for having stolen a Silver Ewer out of the King's Pantry. Some Days ago, M. Rollin, University Rector, made a Speech, in which he commended the Members of that Body for having shown so much Resolution and Constancy throughout the whole Course of the Proceedings relating to the Constitution; but that Discourse has given Offence at Court, and a Letter de Cachet has been sent to those Members to displace M. Rollin from his Rectorship, which is done accordingly, and M. Coffin is made Rector in his Room.

Several Expedients are proposed for calling in the Bank-Bills, 1st, By re-establishing the Tenth-penny Tax, and doubling the Capitation, for which Payment shall be made in Bank-Bills. 2dly, To re-establish the late suppressed Offices and Sallerics, which are payable in those Bills. 3dly, To carry to the Mint 20 Livres in Specie, and together with every 20 Livres a Bank Bill of 100 Livres, for which there shall be allowed 120 Livres in Copper-Money. Many other ways are talked of, but nothing is yet resolved upon. The new Comptroller-General applies himself very assiduously to replace the Finances in a good Method. An Arrêt was published on the 16th Instant, for prolonging to the 31st following, the Term for bringing in the Loan of 130 Livres per Acre, which the Proprietors are required to deliver to the Directors of the India Company. On the 17th Instant, the Marquess Rangoni, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of

Modena, had his publick Audience of Leave of the King. On the 14th Instant, the Marquess Corfiois, Envoy Extraordinary from the Grand Duke of Tuscany, had his publick Audience of Leave of the Dutchess, and afterwards of the Duke of Orleans.

Hague, Dec. 15. Advices from Francfort say, that the Elector Palatine's Objection to the Deputation of the Protestant Members at the Imperial Diet, is not any ways upon Account of what has happened to his Resident at Great Britain, but chiefly because that Deputation is in all likelihood to be composed of Secretaries only, whom his Electoral Highness cannot by any Means look upon as publick Ministers; and for that Reason, the Ecclesiastical Council in the Palatinate cannot make any Overture of Affairs concerning Religion to them.

It has been reported at Ratisbon, that it was with great Difficulty the Protestants Answer to the Imperial Decree of the 12th of April, made its Way to Vienna; it is said the Cardinal of Saxe-Zeitz made several Excuses from being active in it, and one among the rest was, he would decline giving any more Grounds to the odd Suspicion of the Catholics, who have not scrupled to report, that his Eminency has exceeded his Instructions in Favour of the Protestants. It is universally acknowledged, that the Evangelical Body's Answer is the finest Piece that ever the Protestants drew up, inasmuch, that without the remotest Prejudice and Partiality, it can scarcely receive any ill Interpretation from the most combing Malice of the worst sort of Men. Several Catholic Princes of the Empire have made pressing Instances to the Emperour, for allowing a further Time to redress Grievances in their respective Dominions; and request likewise, that for the future, his Imperial Majesty will abate the Strictness of his Resolutions in Behalf of the Protestants. Nevertheless there are Accounts from Vienna, which say, the Emperour is too thoroughly informed of the equitable Points contained in the Protestant Answer, to reject it, though the contrary has for a long Time been the Aim and Hopes of the Catholic Ministers at Vienna. In a Visit paid by the second Imperial Commissary to the Dutch Envoy at Vienna, it is said, the former expressed his Opinion, that Religious Matters in the Empire were not difficult to be accommodated, provided both Parties proceeded in good Order and Method, equally regarding the just Laws and Imperial Constitutions, and behaved with due Respect and Submission to the Emperour's Authority; but he added, That contrary to such a Deportment, great Excesses have been committed on both Sides.

It is reported, that some Projects have been attempted to be set on Foot at Vienna, for erecting of Companies of Commerce and Insurance, of the like kind with those in other Countries; but the ill success of such Societies in other Parts of Europe, will prove a Means to hinder any such being executed at Vienna.

The Grand Visier, and likewise the Captain Basshaw at Constantinople, have assured the Dutch Minister there, that the Port observing the Disobedience and Irresolution of the Algerines in making their Peace with the Subjects of the States General, proper Measures therefore should shortly be taken to chastise those People for their prevaricating Conduct; but the Ambassadors desires it might be considered, whether greater Strokes ought to be laid upon those Assassins, than

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